

THE RIGHT OF LIBERTY

THE first weeks of peace have brought some relaxation of the controls which the British people voluntarily placed upon themselves six years ago in order that the full resources of the nation might be used to wage war.

Those controls were symbols of our determination to achieve victory. Their removal is a symbol of our democratic determination to achieve liberty for all the people without undue interference.

Liberty was placed by the fathers of American independence among what they termed "certain unalienable rights" of men, which also included the "pursuit of happiness." Life, Liberty, and Happiness. They gave each word a capital letter and placed them among the Rights of men everywhere which were worth striving for, and if need be worth dying for.

To preserve liberty men have died and men have suffered. A tremendous price has been paid that the world might again have a refreshing baptism of liberty.

THIS land is the Mother of Liberty. She is mistress in the house where liberty in the modern world was born, where liberty was nursed, where liberty grew up, where liberty first set forth to begin adventures overseas. Along these shores and on these hills, by the silent homesteads and the crowding cities, liberty has been cherished for centuries. Now feeble in accomplishment, now resolute in triumph, liberty nevertheless has lived, and the sons of our people have both nurtured it and been nurtured by it.

A new generation has proved its devotion to the cause of liberty, and by its sacrifices has brought this most precious human possession fully into modern life so that millions now know that the most precious thing of which men may be deprived is—liberty.

These dearly-bought experiences have been shared by the whole human race, and by no part of it more bravely than the British people.

Here in this land we have to show by our manner of life that a planned and controlled civilisation, in which the vast agencies of

production and distribution are not left to chance and change, need not necessarily be a denial of liberty. We want liberty to adventure, to invent, to compete, to stretch the sinews of our industrial capacity. But with that desire must go a recognition of a common design and a common campaign to which the individual in full liberty can give his allegiance.

BRITAIN can well sustain her role of Mother of Liberty if she boldly launches out into a new era, always remembering her birthright.

*It is not to be thought of that the flood
Of British Freedom which to the open sea
Of the world's praise, from dark antiquity
Hath flowed, "with pomp of waters, unwith-
stood,"*

*Roused though it be full often to a mood
Which spurns the check of salutary bands.
That this most famous Stream in bogs and sands
Should perish; and to evil and to good
Be lost for ever. In our halls is hung
Armoury of the invincible Knights of old:
We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake. The faith and morals
hold*

Which Milton held.

We have won individual and political liberty in this country through the vigilance and courage of our forefathers. Can we go on to win a new liberty in a world which has become a neighbour and where our life and liberty cannot be selfishly held to ourselves, but must be shared with all men? Can we win a new liberty for the common man?

ALREADY we have shown by our war strategy that, given a great aim and a clear lead, the British people possess all the moral fibre and sinews of resource which are able to retain in new times the quality of the old. Our tradition gives us unique chances of handing on the torch of liberty not only undimmed but flaming with a wondrous light.

This is the hour of new-found liberty for many millions, and the hour when the torch of liberty flames high in these islands. Let its light penetrate into the dark places, and illumine fresh pathways for our adventures.

THE DANCES OF OLD ENGLAND A Bank of Some Account

MORE and more people in recent years have found that there are other dances as enjoyable as any ballroom dances, old or new. They have discovered the joy of the traditional folk dances of our ancestors which have been popularised by the English Folk Dance and Song Society.

The society is preparing for the busier times that lie ahead as young men and women return home from the Forces and wish to learn folk dancing. Before the war the movement had about 20,000 members, and this number will steadily increase as more people realise the beauty and rhythm of these ancient dances, such as the Morris dance, the Sword dance, and the pretty country dances with quaint names such as Hey Boys and Gathering Peascods.

The society was founded in 1911 by Cecil Sharp, the musician, who died in 1924. He devoted his life to discovering and collecting the traditional

songs and dances of England that, by the end of the last century, had faded from the memory of all but a few very old folk. His society has given back these merry old tunes and measures to the people of England. It fosters groups of folk dancers all over the country and sends instructors to teach the members how to perform the ancient dances. It sends its instructors to schools that wish to learn country dancing and holds courses for Youth Club leaders.

This summer there will be many activities at Cecil Sharp House, the spacious London Headquarters of the movement, and from July 28 to August 4 there is to be a Summer Holiday Course of Folk Dance and Song at Reading, where full-time students will lodge at the St Andrew's and Wessex Halls of Reading University.

The society has done magnificent work in reviving and spreading the true spirit of Merrie England.

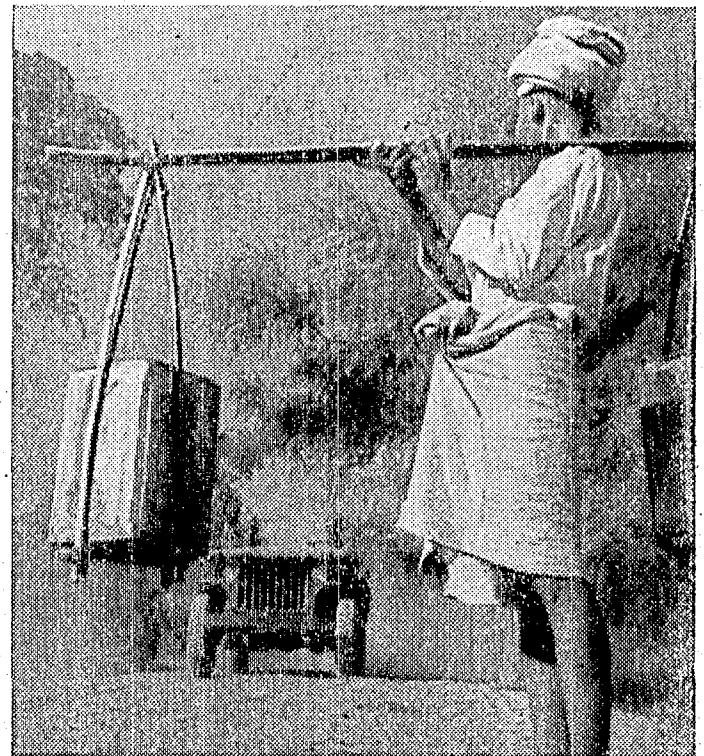
PRACTICALLY half-way between the coasts of England and Denmark is a stretch of the North Sea, roughly 150 miles by 70 miles, known as the Dogger Bank. Actually it is a sandbank, at a sea-depth of 60 to 120 feet.

The Dogger Bank has long been famous as a fishing ground, but during hostilities it was closed to fishing vessels. Now the Dogger Bank has been reopened and has yielded record catches of fish. Trawlers are reported to have averaged 5000 stone of the best quality fish—so precious in these days of slender meat rations.

A week or two ago no less than 405,000 stone of fish was landed at Grimsby. Most of it went to London and the South-Eastern Counties.

The Dogger Bank was the scene of a famous naval battle during the First World War, when Admiral Beatty met a German naval force under Admiral Hipper in 1915 and sank the German cruiser Bluecher.

CHILDREN'S
EVERY
TUESDAY
3d
NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE
POSTAGE
Inland 1d
Abroad 1d
No 1369



A Road in Burma

A Burmese carrying water in petrol tins watches Indian soldiers in jeeps sweeping forward to complete the liberation of his native land from the Japanese.

TELLING THE AFRICANS

A HERDSMAN, a fruit-hawker, a miner, a houseboy, and an entrant for the Church—these are some of the Africans who went into the Mobile Propaganda Unit of the Army of British East Africa. They were specially picked for the job, and an African civilian said: "More brilliant and more polite people I have never met with." Since 1942 their work of spreading reliable wartime information has taken them nearly 60,000 miles.

The African people whom the Unit visits are often primitive and backward, for the educational campaign in Africa still has much to accomplish. They understand pictures and shows much more than newspapers or books, and the Unit has been working chiefly

through arena displays and side-shows. They are explaining what the war means to East Africa—what kind of fighting, for example, African volunteer soldiers meet in the Far East campaigns, and how East African farm production fits into the Allied war effort.

The African audiences, once the first wonder and shyness is over, sing the Unit's songs, try out their famous P.T. exercises, and discuss among themselves what it will be like when, on demobilisation, soldiers like these, fit in mind and body, and with new skill in the managing of machines, come back among them. Then they will have a new wealth of experience to put at the service of their people.

Americans Praise British Farming

WE all like a little praise from the other fellow—however rare the occasion.

Uncle Sam, a great farmer himself, has been praising John Bull for his wartime farming. In other words, three U.S. Congress representatives of States that are mainly agricultural have paid a tribute to British farmers after a two-week study of our agricultural conditions.

One of them declared that they did not see in Britain a single field that was untilled, and that every field was being used to the greatest advantage. Live-stock, he said, was in excellent condition, and farm machinery

was being fully employed. He also had a special word of praise for the Ministries of Agriculture and Food, and for the Women's Land Army.

The speaker was particularly impressed with Britain's arrangement for the taking over by war agricultural committees of farms where good husbandry was not being practised. They had no such arrangement in America, he said, but he thought it was a good thing.

He added that British farm workers, though not so well paid, were better housed and provided for than their opposite numbers in America.

THE WAR'S LAST CHAPTERS

As we face the last stage in mankind's struggle against aggression, the conquest of Japan, our thoughts turn to those distant regions where many more of our brothers and fathers will soon be fighting.

Their task will be to help to drive the Japanese tyrants from the vast territories they overran with ease while we were engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the main enemy, Germany.

Now that Germany has been defeated, the armies, navies, and air forces of the USA and the British Empire will be concentrated against the last enemy still threatening human liberty. Before these formidable forces can make their power felt, however, they will have to travel half round the world even to reach the scene of combat. For the vast distances which fighting forces have to traverse is the chief feature of the Japanese war. Some notion of what this war of distances means can be gained from remembering that Tokyo, the enemy's citadel, stands roughly equi-distant from the Allied centres of London and Washington.

When the new hosts of British, American, Dutch, and other Allied soldiers, sailors, and airmen reach the Far East they will begin to strike mortal blows at strategic points on Japan's extensive battle line. And what an extensive line it is, stretching from Manchuria in the North of China right down to Java in the Dutch East Indies, a distance of roughly 4400 miles, while from east to west, from Bougainville Island across the East Indies to the Burmese border, it is about 3600 miles. Within this area, as big as a continent, are lands belonging to China, France, Britain, Holland, and other countries.

It is, of course, impossible for Japan to hold this enormous territory with a continuous front. The Japanese have to leave detachments of troops to hold strategically important places, hoping to be able to move reinforcements to threatened points.

A large portion of these enemy

forces, those in the Islands of the Philippines, Borneo, the Celebes, Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, New Britain, and Bougainville, and other islands have had to be supplied by sea. When the overwhelming might of the Allied navies dominates the South China Sea and the South West Pacific, these isolated Japanese will have to fight on with what stores of ammunition they have been able to accumulate, but there is every reason to expect they will resist desperately as they have done recently on Okinawa and in New Guinea.

In China alone the enemy have about 1,750,000 soldiers, and one of the first objects of our Far Eastern leaders will be to reinforce our help to the Chinese who have been so heroically resisting Japan for years. Great efforts will undoubtedly be made to capture a port on the coast of China from the Japanese—who now control them all—so that supplies which the Chinese armies so urgently need can be delivered in a far greater quantity than is at present possible along the re-opened Burma Road.

We cannot expect Japan to crumble easily. The successful bombings of Tokyo and other towns on her mainland do not necessarily mean that the enemy's industrial war machine has been vitally crippled, for the Japanese have doubtless established many war factories in China and elsewhere, at present out of reach of Allied bombers.

At the moment Russia is not fighting Japan, but recently Russia denounced her Neutrality Pact with Japan, declaring that it had lost all meaning.

Whatever happens, the British Empire and the US will fight on until the brutal tyranny of Japan is completely broken.

Turmoil in the Middle East

SERIOUS conflict broke out last month between French forces and the Arab peoples of Syria and Lebanon.

These two states on the Eastern Mediterranean were mandated to France after the last war. There arose in them, however, a strong movement to secure a similar independence to that which Britain had accorded to her mandated country, Iraq.

In 1941 the Nazis, with the consent of the Vichy Government, took steps to establish air bases in Syria. Thereupon the British, together with some Free French forces, occupied the country, and the Free French High Commissioner proclaimed the termination of the mandate, declaring Syria and Lebanon fully independent and sovereign states, subject to their use for military purposes during the war. The British guaranteed this declaration, for the good will of the Arabs in the Middle East is essential for the maintenance of World Peace.

Unfulfilled Promises

The French Government have been slow in carrying out their promise, and many incidents have made the new Arab states suspicious of their policy. In the drawing up of the treaties, on which their future mutual relations will be based, the French have apparently bargained the right of the Arab Governments to have their own armies against special economic and other privileges held by France in the past.

This, naturally, the freedom-loving Arab people have opposed, and a recent landing of fresh French troops gave rise to riots which the French proceeded to put down with undue severity, which included the bombing and shelling of Damascus, a city revered by the Arabs.

The British Government could not, of course, countenance such action against states whose independence they had guaranteed, and Mr Churchill requested General de Gaulle to order the firing to cease and to meet British and American representatives at a conference in London to solve the problem.

Meanwhile, the US had sent a friendly note to France urging her to make clear to Syria and Lebanon her intention to deal with them as "fully sovereign and independent members of the family of nations." Russia, too, supported the British attitude.

By his high-handed policy in Syria, and by imputing bad faith in the matter to Britain, General de Gaulle has certainly not advanced the influence of France in the cause of the peaceful settlement of difficult problems.

THE GROWTH OF A NAVY

It is stated by the United States Naval authorities that their Navy has now as many ships as it had men in 1938. There are now 100,000 vessels of all kinds flying the Stars and Stripes, of which 8266 are landing craft.

By the autumn of this year the US Navy will consist of 128,000 vessels, including those now nearing completion. It will then consist of 25 battleships, 41 large aircraft-carriers, 95 escort aircraft-carriers, 114 cruisers, 490 destroyers, 371 escort vessels, and 127,000 small craft.

WORLD NEWS REEL

MEDICAL units of the US Army have been engaged during the last few weeks collecting and caring for thousands of sick and homeless German children and restoring them to their parents.

In New Zealand rations of meat and butter are being reduced in order that more may be provided for Britain.

Ambulance planes are now carrying wounded from Okinawa Island to Sydney, 2000 miles.

The British zone of occupation in Germany comprises the four provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province.

A new British Army, the 12th, has been formed by SEAC. It is commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Montagu Stopford.

The Americans sent to Russia by the Persian Gulf route 4,500,000 tons of supplies in two years, nine months, and two weeks. This is apart from supplies sent through Persia by the British.

Nazi symbols are disappearing from public places in Germany, and there will soon be no Adolf Hitler Streets.

Greece announces herself to have been at war with Japan ever since war broke out in the Far East in 1941.

Four Mosquitoes of the R A F have flown from Britain to India in less than 13 hours, including refuelling time at Cairo. The fastest journey was accomplished in 12 hours 25 minutes.

General Eisenhower, Field-Marshal Montgomery, Marshal Zhukov, and General de Lattre de Tassigny are in control of the respective Allied zones of occupied Germany.

The Swedish Government has ordered that all property stolen by the Germans from people in different European countries and taken to Sweden is to be returned to its rightful owners, and will compensate bona-fide Swedish purchasers.

A British submarine in the Indian Ocean recently scored 48 hits on the ships of a Japanese convoy, 19 vessels being sunk.

SOME of the 300,000 Canadian troops in Europe have already left for Canada.

The Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, Lord Wright, has announced that 3218 war criminals, 3085 of whom are Germans, are being charged.

HOME NEWS REEL

MEMBERS of the ATS are to wear a shoulder flash similar to that of soldiers, consisting of the words Auxiliary Territorial Service in black letters, on a khaki background with a green border.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation anticipates spending £1,500,000 on research and production work by the end of next March.

Sir Woodman Burbidge, one of London's big store chiefs, has died at the age of 72.

The ship's bell of H M trawler Sandringham has been presented to the Helpston County School, Peterborough—the culmination of a long friendship between ship and school which began through the WVS Vegetables for Minesweepers scheme.

Primary schools of the LCC will have their summer holidays this year from July 26 to August 27 inclusive; Secondary (including Central and Senior) schools from July 26 to September 12 inclusive.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. R. Hutchinson underwent a face-lifting operation to alter his appearance so that he could elude the Gestapo when dropped by parachute in France before D Day.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

To mark the revival of the Boy Scout Movement in Italy, where Scouting was banned by Mussolini in 1928, a wreath was placed on the statue of Christopher Columbus in New York by Boy Scouts of Italian descent.

At the end of 1944 Canada's Boy Scouts had contributed 51,088 dollars to a Fund to help European Scouts. From this fund 33,000 copies of the Scout Handbooks for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Belgium, and France were prepared and printed in Canada.

The 48th West Ham Boy Scout Group lost its headquarters in one of the first air raids, but the Scouts repaired and used as HQ a bomb-damaged boys' club. Here a fire-fighting squad of Scouts was always on duty at night, and the Group has been

awarded the Scouts' Gilt Cross for bravery.

MAKING a house-to-house collection for the Cripples' Institutes the Belfast Battalion, Boys Brigade, this year raised the record sum of £776. With the exception of 1942 the collection has been taken yearly since 1913, more than £13,200 having been raised.

The Boys Brigade Council is to meet in London from September 7 to 9, its first meeting since the war began.

After a lapse of a few years the Church Lads Brigade has restarted in New Zealand, a company having been formed at St Paul, Okato, Taranaki. More companies are likely to start before long.

AGNES B-P

With the passing of Miss Agnes Baden-Powell at the great age of 86 the Girl Guides have lost not only a valiant worker in their cause but a great friend and inspiration.

When Scouting began it was intended for boys only, but there was no keeping their sisters out of such a good thing; and when B-P, foreseeing even wider fulfilment of his hopes and dreams, decided to found the Girl Guide movement it was to his sister that he turned. And not in vain.

Miss Agnes Baden-Powell it was who first undertook to adapt Scouting principles to the needs and interests of girls; and she it was who, in the face of much opposition, guided the Guide scheme through its first difficult years, and fashioned it into a great young sisterhood.

Miss Baden-Powell had many interests—she was a zealous balloonist in her youth, an expert bee-keeper, and an artist of no mean ability; and she was ever ready to lend a hand to a good cause. But no good cause ever called forth her enthusiasm more than the Girl Guides. For her great work for them will her name ever endure.

A Rest For Mr Eden

ALL will hope that our hard-worked Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, will soon be restored to complete good health.

Shortly after his return from San Francisco Mr Eden was advised by his doctor to take at least two weeks' complete rest.

The war has imposed a great strain on our leaders and, like the Prime Minister, Mr Eden has been ever ready to fly to distant places to put the British point of view. Since late last summer, for instance, his travels have taken him to Canada, Russia, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, France, and the United States. Modern conditions demand, and modern communications allow, that a Foreign Secretary shall have immediate and personal contact with the leaders of other countries.

THIS KIND WORLD

A PACKAGE was lately received at Folkestone Post Office addressed to "The Mayor—or the nearest baby." It came from Canada, and had been sent by a person who formerly lived in the seaside town. The package contained 350 rubber teats for babies' bottles.

The Children's Newspaper, June 16, 1945

THE TOLL OF WAR

IN the 66 months of war from September, 1939, to February, 1945, the armed forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire suffered 1,126,315 casualties, including 307,201 deaths. The figures are roughly one-third of those for the 52 months of the First Great War—3,286,090 casualties, including 996,230 deaths.

Considering that Man's machinery for destruction has become so fiendish these figures may at first seem rather surprising. But science works two ways, and while its power to destroy has increased so has its power to preserve. It has conquered diseases which laid low many fighting men in the earlier war, and it heals wounds which formerly would have been fatal.

There is, too, the fact that in the earlier war large opposing armies were in close contact for the whole period of hostilities, whereas this time there was a period of about four years with little contact between our ground forces and those of the enemy on Europe's Western Front.

THE ART OF THATCHING

THATCHING is a craft as old as the hills. It is an important craft, for stacks of corn and hay unthatched, or improperly thatched, quickly deteriorate, and the stacked crops are ruined.

The farmers of West Suffolk intend to keep the craft of thatching alive. Their War Agricultural Executive Committee have engaged Harry Linnett, 56 years old, who is a master craftsman in thatching, to give lessons to younger pupils, so that the precious art shall not die out.

Harry's family have been thatchers for more than 150 years. Harry's son, Frank, will carry on when his father retires.

DUCK AND GREEN PEAS

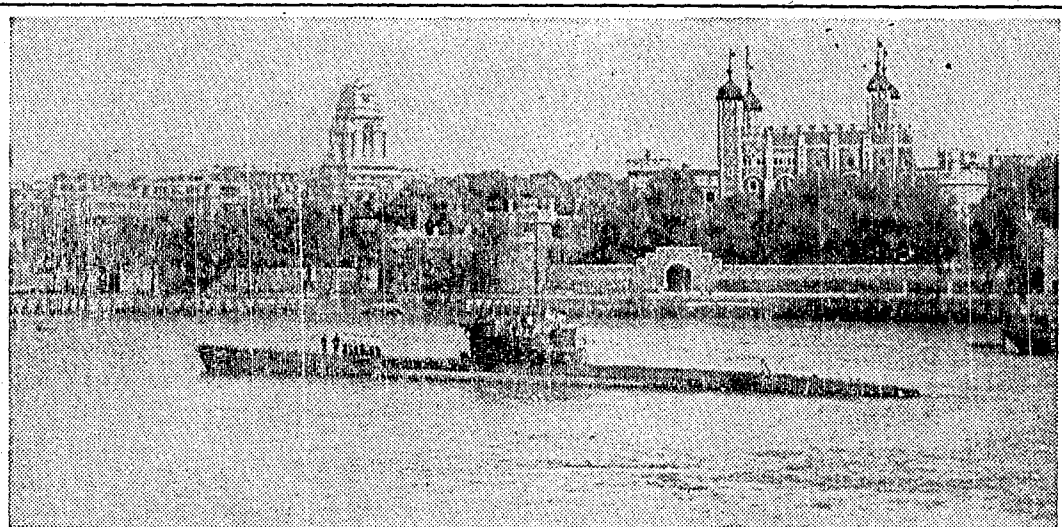
A 20-acre crop of peas in New Zealand was recently ruined by an invasion of wild duck. At least 10 acres of the crop were beaten flat and hardly one pod was left intact. About 400 bushels of peas worth 18s a bushel were lost.

A ranger who had watched the duck arriving said the birds were absolutely fearless and gave the impression they were starving. He waited until the arriving birds tailed off a little and then ran toward the feeding mass. They rose in a black mass as closely packed as a flock of starlings.

FOR CIVILIAN FLYERS

A new four-seater plane which will make flying easier and safer for air-minded civilians is ready to be built as soon as the makers receive the word to start production.

The Miles Messenger has a very comfortable cabin with good visibility, and is easy to handle. It only requires 70 yards to take off, and can land at 30 m.p.h. The top speed of the plane is 115 m.p.h., but this can be raised to 140 m.p.h. if a variable-pitch airscrew is fitted. It will cruise 250 miles on 16 gallons of petrol. The Messenger is easily distinguished in flight by its three rudders, which help to give it ease of control.



The U-Boat and the Tower

This picture of the Norman Keep of the Tower of London with the captured German submarine U 776 passing by seems to symbolise the imperishable might of Britain which has calmly withstood all the enemy's cunning devices for its destruction.

BISECTED STAMPS

A stamp curiosity that is being eagerly sought by collectors is a British twopenny stamp cut in half during the German occupation of Guernsey.

The Germans ordered the twopenny stamps to be bisected owing to the shortage of penny stamps. When cut the stamps were triangular in shape. Some of these "bisects," such as the King George V 1934 issue, have been sold for £8 10s.

PLASTIC SHOES

THE possibilities in plastics seem to be endless; the latest developments include plastic shoes which, we understand, are likely to be on the home market soon.

American experts have devised a plastic which can replace leather, and claim that when the soles wear out all that the wearer has to do is iron new ones on with a hot iron—a five-minute job.

The National Boot and Shoe Operatives are a bit sceptical, and, thinking that plastic shoes may be detrimental to health, they have asked the Ministry of Health to investigate.

RADIO TUITION

AUSTRALIA'S record in radio education is one of the highest in the world. More than 3000 schools—25 per cent of all public and private schools in the Commonwealth—are equipped with wireless sets and listen regularly to school broadcasts. New and experimental sessions of school broadcasts are planned to co-ordinate all stages of education.

THE CROWN JEWELS

THE priceless Crown Jewels of Britain have been taken from their wartime hiding-place in underground passages at Windsor Castle and sent to the Bank of England. They were conveyed in two saloon-cars guarded by detectives.

Their traditional resting-place, the Jewel House at the Tower of London, had one of its walls damaged by a flying bomb, and repairs to it are not complete.

A new Keeper of Crown Jewels will have to be appointed before the treasures return to the Tower.

INTERNATIONAL SHOPPERS

HOUSEWIVES have resorted to many unaccustomed methods to feed their families during the past five years, but none so novel as those of Detroit, the great motor-manufacturing city. Recently an acute meat shortage prevailed throughout the United States, whereas just across the Detroit River meat was plentiful.

Some 25,000 housewives and others from Detroit, now swollen with war-workers, therefore crossed the river in one week-end to Windsor in Ontario, Canada, in search of meat. As a result many Canadian homes were short of meat that week-end, for queues several hundred yards long formed outside all the Windsor butchers' shops. An emergency meeting of butchers and meat wholesalers had to be called to deal with these international shoppers.

MAPS ON SCARVES

EVERY combat pilot in the South-West Pacific area wears a silk scarf on which is printed a three-colour map of the area over which he flies. If a pilot is forced down he has an idea where he is, and can thus strike out in the right direction for the nearest base. Silk is light, not affected by weather or creasing, and, if necessary, can be concealed in the palm of the hand.

JAMAICA'S HOUSING

JAMAICA has her housing problems as well as Britain. Indeed, from information recently disclosed, it seems that this island in the British West Indies is in dire straits over the housing of her population of a million and a quarter.

It appears that of Jamaica's 322,609 dwellings one half consist of one room only. Practically all are without facilities for washing, and sanitary accommodation is lacking in most of them. This deplorable state of affairs, we are glad to say, is not being allowed to continue. Plans are now under way for an extensive housing scheme, and a grant is being made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

A RINGER FOR 70 YEARS

MR F. WHITMORE, of Bolnhurst, Bedfordshire, believes that he holds the record for service as a bell-ringer in the country. He is 84 years old, and has helped to ring the bells at Bolnhurst Church for 70 years.

THE COLORADO BEETLE

THE Colorado beetle, that North American pest and destroyer of potato crops, is in the news again.

The Ministry of Agriculture have issued a warning that farmers, gardeners, and allotment holders must keep a sharp look-out for this most destructive enemy, for it has been seen in the Channel Islands, and it may reach this country. The Colorado beetle is capable of rapidly killing off entire potato crops over a wide area. It eats away the tops of the growing potato, with the result that the tubers fail to mature.

If the pest does arrive, the campaign to defeat it will be expensive and difficult, involving sterilisation of the soil and spraying with arsenic.

The insect is less than half an inch long, with black and yellow stripes on its back. In shape it resembles a ladybird.

Anyone finding it should at once report to their local authority.

A TASK WELL DONE

IN the course of the European struggle, economic warfare played a vital part. Without the blockade of Germany and the countries dominated, and other measures taken to deprive her of essential war materials, the European war probably would have lasted much longer.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare was set up specially to tackle this tremendous job, and now it has practically completed its mission.

In resigning his ministerial post, the Earl of Selborne pointed out that, since Japan is an island, the blockade of that country is a much simpler operation, which can safely be left to the Allied Navies and Air Forces.

TINKER KING

WHEN John Ward was elected "king" of the Irish tinkers some fifteen years ago it was because he enjoyed the respect of every tinker in the Emerald Isle and was an outstanding success in settling quarrels and inter-tribal feuds. He enjoyed many rights and privileges, including that of being entitled to the best caravan and four white asses. Ward fell ill a few weeks ago and died; and his funeral in the little Galway market town of Ballinasloe was attended by thousands of tinkers, who trekked from all parts of the country. His successor will be elected soon.

A DRINK OF INK

THE solemn atmosphere of the police court at South Shields was disturbed the other day by a noisy commotion which, for the time being, disposed of all court dignity and etiquette.

The reason was the introduction by a defending solicitor of some fowls, a small horse, and some monkeys, brought along as "exhibits" in a case against the proprietor of a miniature menagerie, who was charged with committing unnecessary cruelty to the animals. The charge was dismissed.

But before the case ended the noise of the "exhibits" drowned the voices of solicitors and witnesses; and two monkeys jumped on to the magistrate's bench and drank the ink out of the wells!

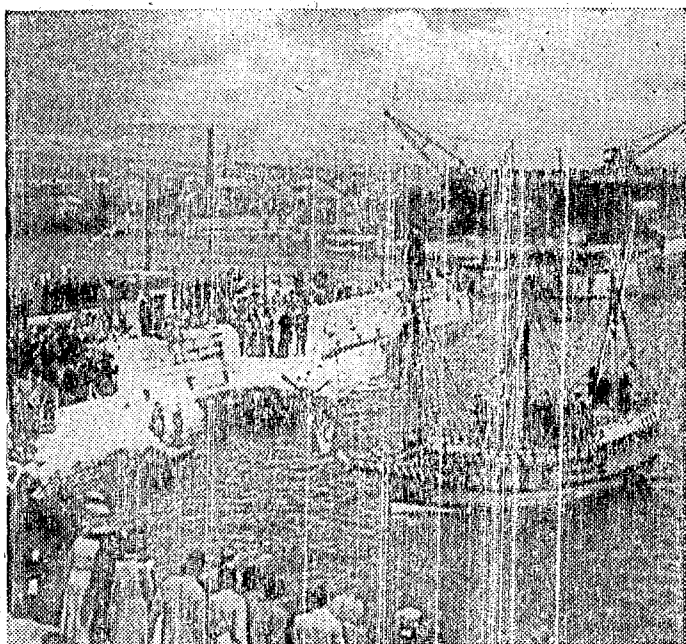


To Be a Farmer's Boy

Britain's future farmers learning their profession at Mammerton, Derbyshire, one of the four centres of farm training of the YMCA's British Boys for British Farms scheme.

June 16, 1945

The Children's



A Miniature Golden Hind

This model of Sir Francis Drake's famous ship is arriving at the Barbican, Plymouth, for the opening of Merchant Navy Week. It was from this spot in 1577 that the great sailor began his voyage round the world.

DEMobilISING THE DOCTORS

ALL over the country the strain on the medical profession has been tremendous during these war years. Civilian doctors, in town and country, have been taxed to the utmost, one doctor doing the work of three in many areas.

Lord Moran, President of the Royal College of Physicians, has visited the Army Medical authorities on the Continent to discuss the possibility of the speedy release of Army doctors for civilian work.

The Army authorities, Lord Moran says, are still uncertain about their commitments in the war with Japan. They reckon that, for every doctor required for a given force in Europe, three doctors will be required in the Far East, owing to the long lines of communication, wastage from

tropical diseases, and the lack of civil hospitals at the Base such as were provided in Britain. Nevertheless, declares Lord Moran, they are determined to solve this problem of demobilising the doctors, and have set about cutting down Army medical staff except in the Far East. They hope to release most of the general duty officers without replacement from the ranks of civilian doctors.

Medical specialists present a difficult problem, because there are not enough to go round.

It will be a blessing when the needs of war can give way to the needs of the people at home. It is quite clear that a National Health Service will not be practicable until we have sufficient doctors, and specialists, to work the scheme.

The Government's Plan For the Mines

WE have recently described in the C N three plans for the reorganisation of the coal-mining industry. The first was that of Mr Robert Foot, chairman of the Mining Association; then came the miners' counter-plan. On April 14 we reported a third plan, from seven mining experts (generally known as the Reid Report), in which drastic technical and other changes were advocated. The next move, we said, appeared to be with Parliament.

The other day in the House of Commons, Major Lloyd George, the Minister of Fuel and Power, made it clear that the present Government favour the Reid plan and have decided to set up a Central Authority (as the Reid Report proposed) to insist that necessary measures to stimulate the coal-mining industry are taken, and to provide such help and guidance as would be useful.

The Government, he said, considered that the working, treatment, and disposal of coal should

continue to be conducted by private enterprise, provided that these were planned in accordance with the nation's needs and conducted with the maximum of efficiency. The Minister argued that the present position could not be remedied by a change of ownership of the coal-mines. Grouping or amalgamation (where necessary), and the essential improvements recommended in the Reid Report would be carried out.

Major Lloyd George stated that he was doing his best to increase coal production (which had fallen by nearly fifty million tons a year during the war) by a new drive by his technical staff, and that solid benefit should result from the release of 12,000 coal-miners from the Forces by the end of September.

It seems that the Reid plan is likely to be acted upon, anyway. The political question of future ownership of the coal-mines will depend upon the result of the General Election.

The Earth as a Great Magnet

SCIENTIFIC knowledge will be the richer when experts have studied the evidence gathered by the crew of the Lancaster aeroplane Aries during her flights over the geographical North Pole and over the North Magnetic Pole.

The earth is a vast magnet, and so must have north and south poles. The South Magnetic Pole was located by Professor David, of the Shackleton 1908-10 Antarctic expedition; the North Magnetic Pole was claimed to have been discovered by Sir John Ross during the 1829-33 Arctic expedition, in the north Canadian peninsula of Boothia Felix.

The magnetic poles are not solid points, but limited areas of the earth's surface of maximum magnetic attraction. They are not constant in situation, but consistently on the move. Scientists had long been convinced that Ross's calculation no longer held good, and Sir Harold Spencer Jones, our Astronomer Royal, predicted that the pole would be found some 200 or 300 miles distant from Ross's estimate. It was a masterly deduction, for the Aries found it within 70 miles of the spot he indicated, and 300 miles from the position assigned by Ross.

Canadian Islands

The North Magnetic Pole, the Aries proved, lies in the Sverdrup Islands. These islands were discovered 45 years ago by the valiant Norwegian, Otto Sverdrup, and they remained a possession of Norway until 14 years ago. Then Norway agreed that the islands, as lying within the Arctic section north of the Canadian mainland to which Canada had already established a claim, really belonged to Canada.

Our ancestors would have marvelled that Aries escaped from the magnetic pole at all. Their belief that the magnetism of the earth derives from the existence of great islands of magnetic ore is amusingly set forth for all time by that master of fabulous travellers' tales, old Sir John Mandeville. He assured the world that off the coast of India there were islands from which no ship containing iron could sail free. The vessels were irresistibly drawn to the magnetic island shores, he said, and remained there rigidly fixed till the crews died and the vessels disintegrated.

Non-magnetic ships are certainly needed for delicate magnetic research. Such a ship, the Research, sent out by the Admiralty in 1937, contained no iron. The anchor chain was the main problem. To meet the case, a Hanley firm produced a chain 3675 feet long, with links each weighing 7½ lbs, the whole consisting of a newly invented non-magnetic bronze said to be stronger than mild steel.

How the Aries was equipped to overcome similar difficulties we cannot say, but she achieved her task brilliantly.

SOUVENIRS

ONE of our readers has received two souvenirs from an uncle who was recently home on leave after five years in many theatres of war.

They are two sealed test-tubes. One contains ashes from Vesuvius and the other samples of sand from the beaches of Madagascar.

The EDITOR'S TABLE

Children's Health

AT the annual meeting of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, it was stated that the hospital would be closely associated with the new Professorial Chair in Child Health at London University.

Pædiatrics, as the scientific study of diseases in children is called, is of vital importance in the world of medicine, and we hope that every University will have soon a professorship in that science.

Health is the second blessing, next to a good conscience, wrote Izaak Walton. For children it is an elementary right, as far as human ingenuity can ensure it.

A HUMANE TRAP

THE C N salutes the National Equine (and Smaller Animals) Defence League for their splendid initiative in offering for open competition a prize of £1000 for a humane trap for catching rabbits, or other animals. The trap must either kill instantly or hold the trapped animal without pain.

Time and again we have deplored the cruel, steel-toothed gin traps, which inflict horrible pain on many a dumb, wild creature. We know that the rabbit and the grey squirrel, for instance, are pests on farms, but nothing can condone cruelty to animals.

It should not be beyond human ingenuity to invent a painless trap, and we hope the promoters of the prize will soon be called on to make their award, which, we understand, may be increased by further gifts from other sources.

JUST AN IDEA

There is nothing that makes men rich and strong but that which they carry inside of them. Wealth is of the heart, not of the hand.

CARRY ON

The Finer Perception

NATURE and books belong to the eyes that see them. It depends on the mood of the man, whether he shall see the sunset or the fine poem. There are always sunsets, and there is always genius; but only a few hours so serene that we can relish nature or criticism. The more or less depends on structure or temperament. Temperament is the iron wire on which the beads are strung. Of what use is fortune or talent to a cold and defective nature?

Emerson

THE GREAT LAW

THAT very law which moulds a tear, And bids it trickle from its source— That law preserves the earth a sphere, And guides the planets in their course.

Samuel Rogers

A SACRE

THE report of Sir Walter Monckton on the boarding-out of the brothers O'Neill at a Shropshire farmhouse, raises a point of general interest. It is the need for insistence upon a human approach by the arm of authority to all problems affecting individual life.

The health, education, welfare, and wellbeing of men, women, and children is not merely a matter for files of papers and a pursuance of office routine. If these matters lack the personal touch with the person's interests paramount,

Publicity For Lo

THE National Association of Local Government Officers has performed a public service by urging the need for closer relations between local government authorities and the people.

In a report recently issued, they have pointed out that at local government elections voting rarely exceeds fifty per cent of the ratepayers, and is normally between twenty and thirty-five per cent.

They point out that some local authorities resent and avoid publicity for their work, and they suggest therefore each local gov-

Under the E

A cook says that many things can be done with sheeps' brains. Especially by sheep.

LETTUCES, particularly the round variety, are very plentiful. The others won't go round.

A LADY says that she can make a dress in a few hours. But first she has to make up her mind.

A BOOTSHOP advertises that shoes are fitted by X-ray. Must be short of shop assistants.

PETER WANTS T



If paper are wra in thei

Around the C

BE it not mine to steal the cultured flower From any garden of the rich and great; Nor seek with care, through many a weary hour, Some novel form of wonder to create. Enough for me the leafy woods! rove, And gather simple cups of morning dew, Or, in the fields and meadows that I love,

THE BENIGN INFL

WHAT man is there over whose mind a bright spring morning does not exercise, a magic influence carrying him back to the days of his childish sports, and conjuring up before him the old green field with its gently-waving trees, where the birds sang as he has never heard them since; where the butterfly flut-

TRUST

administration fails hopelessly. In the case of children, particularly, a local authority must recognise a sacred trust.

We believe that in the majority of cases local authorities and their officers do treat their "flesh and blood" work with human sympathy and attention. But there is no room whatever for defaulters.

Perhaps Sir Walter Monckton's report will bring home to those in authority the necessity for honouring their trust by exercising eternal vigilance and patient, human understanding.

Local Government

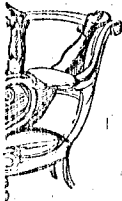
crimment area should have a public relations committee, on which newspaper representatives should be co-opted, and that public business should be debated in public and fully reported except when open debate is against the public interest.

With many more burdens thrust on the shoulders of local government, it is more than ever essential that the people who pay the rates should receive regular and full accounts of the stewardship of their representatives. The local government officers have pointed the way.

Editor's Table

A FRIED-FISH shop proprietor is good-humoured with all his customers. Chips them.

PUCK O' KNOW A SUN-RAY lamp will make you tanned. Give you a lamp shade.



MANY people lose things on holiday. Including trains.

BUNS produce energy. And energy produces buns.

makers
pped up
r work

A NAUGHTY boy was kept in to learn Shakespeare. Poetic justice.

Country Cottage

Find beauty in their bells of every hue.
Thus round my cottage floats a fragrant air,
And though the rustic plot be humbly laid,
Yet, like the lilies gladly growing there,
I have not toiled, but take what God has made.
My lord ambition passed, and smiled in scorn;
I plucked a rose, and, lo! it had no thorn. *George Romanes*

UENCE OF SPRING

tered far more gaily than he has ever seen him now in all his ramblings; where the sky seemed bluer, and the sun shone more brightly; where the air blew more fresh over greener grass and sweeter-smelling flowers; where everything wore a richer and more brilliant hue than it is ever dressed in now? *Charles Dickens*

Weapons of Destruction

DANGER ahead from destructive weapons like the V1, V2, and the atomic bomb, which scientists may develop to unimaginable proportions, were discussed in the House of Lords recently. Ten years hence, when the recollection of the horrors of the European war will disappear, will be the dangerous time, said Lord Brabazon.

Lord Cherwell, replying for the Government, assured the House that they were well aware of these awful menaces to Britain and the world and would not cease to keep on top of science. He stressed the importance of trying to obtain an absolute guarantee of safety from such attacks by some international organisation.

Here undoubtedly is a task for the new World Organisation for Peace.

THE AIR WAY

A GREAT westward migration is taking place high above the waters of the North Atlantic.

For long past the great bombers of the Eighth U.S. Air Force have been familiar sights in the skies of Britain and now, their task in Europe ended, 19 Groups of this great force are winging their way Westward—and homeward. In the next few weeks no fewer than 2000 bombers, carrying 40,000 members of air crews and ground crews, will have taken off from this aircraft-carrier that is Britain for the flight to America. Many U.S. soldiers in Europe are also to be returned to America by air, on a scale rising to 50,000 a month.

The R.A.F., too, have begun a great transport task. They are carrying troops between England and India, and by the time autumn is here they expect to be carrying 10,000 troops each way every month.

These great movements by air are a portent of the shape of things to come.

HISTORY'S MESSAGE

HISTORY is a voice for ever sounding across the centuries the laws of right and wrong. Opinions alter, manners change, creeds rise and fall, but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty and oppression, for lust or vanity, the price has to be paid at last: not always by the chief offenders, but paid by some one. Justice and truth alone endure and live. Injustice and falsehood may be long-lived, but doomsday comes at last to them, in French revolutions and other terrible ways.

James Anthony Froude

To An Absent Friend

COME back! come back! and with you bring
All that with you is gone away;
Warmth, light, life, love, and everything
That stays but where you stay!

Lord Lytton

Clearing Britain's Minefields

WHEN we were threatened with invasion in 1940, mines were planted thickly on our shores wherever the Germans might attempt to land. The task of disposing of these death-traps, most of which will explode if trodden on, is a highly perilous one requiring technically-skilled men with special equipment. The Army has suffered severe casualties during recent months in carrying out this dangerous work.

For instance, round the coast from the Wash to Chichester alone, 100,000 mines have been lifted during the past 18 months, and this operation has cost the lives of 60 officers and soldiers. Altogether, 98 officers and men have died performing this hazardous duty, and a total of 205,000 mines have been cleared all round our coasts. It is estimated that 100,000 mines still lie buried under the sands.

They are discovered by means of detectors, or by squirting water from a special apparatus to wash away the sand and disclose the mines. Armoured bulldozers are also used.

We shall hope and pray that no more of our fearless land minesweepers will lose their lives in this essential work of making our shores safe for all who use them.

EVACUATED LONDON SCHOOLCHILDREN

LONDON has been set a very difficult problem with regard to her evacuated schoolchildren.

London teachers have been busy finding out by personal inquiry what evacuated children have homes fit and ready for them to return to, and the answer has been: "very few." Only those unaccompanied schoolchildren whose parents or guardians have homes with suitable accommodation for them will be allowed to return on June 18.

There are two other problems about London's schools: in some districts bombing was so heavy that there will not be enough schools for the evacuated children, if they return. Part-time schooling, and running schools in shifts, have been suggested as a solution. The other problem is that of the evacuated London teachers. Seven thousand of them are looking for homes in London, and that is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

The one happy thought is that so many children were spared the ordeal of bombing. If those who cannot return to their London homes on June 18 feel disappointed, they must remember their earlier good fortune.

Teaching the Bees

THE greatest expert on bee-keeping in Britain, Dr C. G. Butler, has trained bees to go to the flowers of tomato plants to gather the material for making honey.

He accomplished this by feeding the bees, during the period they were kept in their hives, on an infusion of tomato plants mixed with concentrated sugar syrup. He found that after a diet of this mixture, the bees would fly to the nearest tomato plant when they were released.

MRS CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO RUSSIA

Mrs Winston Churchill, who as Chairman of the British Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund paid a visit to Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Government and the Soviet Red Cross, has given her impressions of a memorable experience. They form a moving human document, from which we are privileged to give these extracts.

MANY people in Britain may have looked upon my journey to Russia as the climax and culmination of the work of the Aid to Russia Fund. To me it is only a beginning. I do not mean from a monetary point of view, but as the beginning of a closer relationship between the Soviet Red Cross and the British Red Cross Society. I feel that this is a priceless foundation on which to build for the future. People draw very close to one another through the communion of suffering.

Early in our visit, Miss Johnson [Secretary of the Aid to Russia Committee] and I were received at the Kremlin by the great warrior leader of Russia, Marshal Stalin. The Marshal was exceedingly kind and gracious in his references to the Aid to Russia Fund.

I took the opportunity of presenting the Marshal with a gold fountain-pen from my husband as a souvenir of their meetings during the war. "My husband wishes me to express the hope that you will write him many friendly messages with it," I said. The Marshal accepted it with a genial smile.

We journeyed first from Moscow to Leningrad. I found an extraordinary contrast between the serene outward beauty of this fine city and the torture to which its inhabitants had been subjected by the German siege. I have never been more deeply moved in my life than by the spectacle of child victims of the siege being cared for at the Paediatric Institute and Children's Home.

You can readily imagine how grievous must have been the effect on child life of the malnutrition of the blockade years and the general conditions of siege and bombardment. But it lifted up the heart to see the loving care lavished on the tiniest scrap of humanity, the

infinite patience devoted to the building up of the sick and the broken in body. This devotion to the children seemed to me a part of that great affirmation of faith in the future that one meets everywhere in Russia.

One memory I shall always retain is of the gymnastic classes for babies from eight months old. One tiny boy of that age performed his callisthenics in the air with astonishing adroitness. I have a picture in my mind of his woman instructor holding him up by his heels, his small body, perfect in grace, with clean lines and firm muscles, swaying to and fro like a trained gymnast's. "Oh," said the instructor to me, with a smile, "any intelligent mother could do that if she chose to learn. If she loves her child, neither he nor she need ever have any fear."

At a luncheon given in our honour by the Soviet Government two days before we left Moscow, Madame Molotov presented me with a diamond ring—one of those stones of limpid purity that are mined in the Urals. "We ask you to accept this ring as a token of eternal friendship," said Madame Molotov. "May the relations between our two countries be as bright, as pure, and as lasting as this stone."

On our last night in Moscow we were taken to the theatre to see the ballet, "Swan Lake." At the fall of the curtain the prima ballerina, with exquisite grace, turned the applause from herself to our box. She wheeled towards us, clapping and smiling, the whole company followed her, and then the great audience took up the applause. That made a charming conclusion to an unforgettable visit. I prayed as I turned to take my farewell look at Moscow, "May difficulties and misunderstandings pass, may Friendship remain."



THIS ENGLAND

The hamlet of Beltring in the hopfields of Kent

A CANAL OF EVIL PURPOSE

By the irony of history, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Kiel Canal falls on June 19 this year. In its completed form the canal was meant as an outlet for the German navy that was to challenge Britain's sea supremacy. The jubilee finds the British not only still supreme at sea, but actually in possession of the Kiel Canal!

For centuries engineers had dreamed of cutting a waterway from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea. The dream was realised in the reign of that vain-glorious forerunner of Hitler, Kaiser William the Second. The canal was begun in 1887, cost £8,000,000, and, extending 61 miles from the Elbe estuary to Holtenau, just north of Kiel in its magnificent bay in the Baltic, saves ships a 600-mile voyage round the stormy Jutland peninsula.

The work was difficult, involving the dredging of marshy, shifting soil, the building of great embankments and bridges, and the construction of locks among the biggest in the world. The task was completed in June, 1895, and on the 19th of that month the Kaiser, in the presence of our future King George the Fifth, and our Channel Fleet, declared the canal to be proof of Germany's love of peace.

Soon the "peace canal" began to take on its true character. It was so extended, at a further cost of £11,000,000 that, with a depth of 36 feet, and a surface width of 331 feet, it could carry the biggest ships in the navy that Germany had built for what she hoped would effect our overthrow. Warships were now able to pass in about eight hours from the Baltic to the North Sea. The new work was finished in June, 1914, a few weeks before Germany launched the First World War.

The Kiel Canal was, of course,

invaluable to the German Fleet throughout the four years of war. But not until that war was ended did the world learn what part the canal was to have played in a final desperate blow. The story was told in 1926 by Admiral von Trotha in evidence before the Reichstag sub-committee of inquiry into the German downfall. He made the shameless confession that, with the German army reeling back in defeat in 1918, and negotiations for an armistice in progress, the German Naval Staff behind the back of its government, plotted a sudden treacherous attack on the Navy of what was assumed to be a lulled and unsuspecting Britain.

With an addition of 40 miles to existing minefields, and aided by 12 Zeppelins, the German navy, with everything it had, was to issue stealthily from the North Sea terminus of the Kiel Canal, and make an all-out attack on the British Grand Fleet. They would have had only 150 miles to steam. So far as the German Naval Staff were concerned plans were perfected for what was deemed almost certain victory. Why did not the plan mature? The seamen of the German Navy mutinied, and threatened with death the officers who bade them sail out of the canal to final battle.

The canal, with all its base, perfidious purposes, attains its 50th birthday this month, but it is the British Navy that controls it and all its works.

English Girls and Nursing

Is it not strange that the noble profession of sick nursing appeals so little to English girls? The war, with its urgent and romantic sweep of patriotism, brought large numbers of recruits, but those who know the facts in the profession are uneasy about the future.

Welsh girls and Scottish girls, but most of all girls from Ireland, have a very different view of the profession. Indeed, the proportion of Irish girls now serving as nurses in hospitals and nursing-homes all over Britain, but especially in England, is surprising. They are excellent and devoted nurses, too, and private nursing in this country would be badly off without them, as any doctor will admit.

In the past, and not long ago, pay and living conditions in the nursing profession were very unsatisfactory. Today they are much improved, and further improvements are on the way. Yet the profession still fails to attract young Englishwomen, though they are as sympathetic as the women of any other country.

Many hospital matrons here are convinced that the schools could do much to make the nursing profession more popular among our girls. But they add that education is also needed among the parents. If they can be convinced that their daughters will not be underpaid, overworked, and ill-housed, there may be a change for the better in their outlook. At the moment few of them seem to favour the nursing profession for their daughters.

PAPER RATIONS FOR ELECTION CANDIDATES

MUCH paper, as a rule, is used at a general election. In normal times the various candidates print an address to be sent to each voter in their constituencies, as well as posters and handbills to be given away at meetings. In this wartime election, however, candidates, for the first time in Britain's political history, will be rationed with paper because of the shortage.

Every candidate who belongs to a recognised political party will be allowed one ton of paper for a constituency of 40,000 voters. The amount allowed will be increased in proportion for constituencies of over 40,000. Independent candidates—those who belong to no party—will be given a ton and a quarter of paper for a constituency of 40,000 as these candidates have a harder task to make their individual views known to the electorate than the others belonging to the parties whose different policies are better known.

Improved Species

THE world-famed Taronga Park Zoo, overlooking lovely Sydney Harbour in Australia, is shortly expecting from Canada a pair of "deodorised skunks."

When asked if this were a joke, the Secretary of Taronga Park Trust replied: "No, really." And to prove the fact he brought out a list of animals and birds, the zoo is expecting. Heading the list was: "One pair of deodorised skunks."



Some of UNRRA's Children

In the kindly atmosphere of the UNRRA refugee camp at Tolumbat on the shores of the Mediterranean these kiddies forget the unhappy times they have passed through. Their trolley was made in the camp from salvaged wood.

LESSONS IN THE SAND

BEFORE their home towns and villages were liberated, and UNRRA's vast repatriation scheme started sending refugees back to their homes by the thousand, UNRRA had in its Middle East camps about 2000 children between 14 and 16, and nearly 13,000 between 3 and 13.

There was a tremendous schooling problem, for pens, pencils, and paper and other requirements were scarce. At one time six children had to share one pencil! Then supplies began to come into the camps through UNRRA, the American Office of War Information, the British Ministry of Information, and the British Council. Information sheets sent into the camps were read avidly by UNRRA camp staffs and English-speaking Greek and Yugoslav refugees, and were then converted into exercise books for the children.

In the tented schools found throughout the refugee camps boys and girls from Greece and Yugoslavia, not only learned history, geography, and arithmetic in their own language, but they had English lessons, and were introduced to English and American classics.

In El Shatt, UNRRA's "desert

city," where there have been 25,000 people living under canvas, 880 toddlers scamper off from their tented homes to the tented kindergartens. No exercise books are available for the babies, so they learn to write in the sand. Kindergarten teachers build up huge letters to show what the alphabet looks like; and then, in time, the children make letters and little words in the sand.

When they go back home to the islands of the Aegean and to the lovely coastline of Dalmatia, in Yugoslavia, the babies will know how to spell simple words; children of school age will have a firm grounding in their own culture and own language, and they will also have knowledge of other countries; and the grown-ups, who have had "universities" in UNRRA refugee camps, will have gained a post-graduate introduction into subjects like agriculture, politics, shorthand, advanced French, and advanced English. In camp El Shatt nearly 3000 have attended these "universities" and night classes. Even many Yugoslav and Greek grannies who had been illiterate all their lives have learned to read and write in UNRRA camps.

They Always Remember

The devoted workers at the centres of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals have exceptional opportunities for observing the intelligence of our dumb friends.

A dog was treated at one dispensary for inflamed ears, and was quickly cured. A few days later he walked into the dispensary holding in his mouth a kitten whose ears were in a bad condition. After the kitten had been treated he carried it off home.

A horse not only remembered the kindness shown her by the PDSA, but remembered the way to the dispensary. Her foal had run into a fence and was badly cut. The horse immediately brought her foal to the dispensary where she had been treated, even though it was some distance from the field in which the animals were grazing.

At a seaside dispensary a terrier was attended for cankered ears. After the first treat-

ment he was greatly relieved. The next morning he went to dispensary alone, although he had been there only once before and lived a considerable distance away. In the same way a cat showed his remarkable memory. Months after he had been treated and cured of canker the trouble occurred again. Without waiting for his owner to detect the trouble the cat went to the dispensary. There he jumped on the table and quite plainly asked for attention.

Walking along a street with his owner, a dog suddenly dashed up to a stationary tramcar and began to make a great fuss of someone inside. The passenger was an officer of the local dispensary and the dog had been his patient some months earlier.

Suffering from fits, a dog was taken to the local PDSA dispensary. He attended so often that finally, when he felt a fit coming on, he would go himself for treatment.

BEDTIME CORNER

Castles by the Sea

Bobby had just finished putting the flag on his sand castle when somebody called out:

"Here comes the Concert Party!"

For a lonely little boy who had no one to play with this was the greatest treat Bobby could have, and when the show finished he went back to his castle, longing for the next day to come so that he could hear it again.

He walked straight to the place where he had left his beautiful castle, and then stopped short. It had gone.

No, it hadn't—the pile of sand that he had banked up was still there, being patted flat by a little girl.

"That was—was my castle you've knocked down!" he stammered.

The tiny girl looked up and laughed.

"I didn't know," she said, "let's kick it all down and make another—a really beautiful one. I've got a lot of flags and some shells."

Bobby was so anxious to see the flags that he forgot to be cross, and said: "All right, let's! Where are they?"

"Over there," and she ran off to where her mother was sitting. Bobby ran after her.



"I want my flags, mummy," she cried.

"Here they are, darling," said her mother picking them up and holding them out, "have you found somebody to play with?" And she gave Bobby a special smile all to himself.

"Ellie has no one to play with," she said, "she's very lonely."

"So am I," said Bobby, cheering up, "we'll play together. Come on, Ellie. I know all sorts of things we can do."

MONARCH OF ALL I SURVEY

The romantic story of the family of J. S. Clunies-Ross, whose death as "King of the Cocos Islands" was recorded in last week's C N, has its counterparts in other parts of the world, even round our own shores. Here we recall a few of the more remarkable examples.

It is natural, perhaps, that Britons, as islanders, should love lesser islands and acquire them for their own. Many a boy or girl would like to stand in the position of the man of whom Cowper wrote:

*I am monarch of all I survey;
My right there is none to dispute;
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.*

The poet was describing the original of Robinson Crusoe, Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish mariner who, between 1704 and 1709, was marooned on the uninhabited Pacific island of Juan Fernandez, 420 miles from Valparaiso. There he built himself two huts, hunted goats, in whose skins he clad himself, made knives from the iron hoops of barrels, and lived prosperously until at last rescued by an English ship.

That is an old story, but the government of the Province of Quebec had, not many years ago, to buy out M. Henri Meunier, the French chocolate magnate, who, having paid £25,000 for the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, had made himself "king" of this island of 2600 square miles. M. Meunier had appointed a resident deputy, whom he styled Governor of Anticosti.

Then there is the romantic story of the English Rajahs of Sarawak who for more than a century have ruled a state of 50,000 square miles, with a population of half a million, on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Sarawak is temporarily in the occupation of the Japanese, but victory will see Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, third of this line of rajahs, re-established in his domain, with its riches, its many races, and its splendour of rivers and mountains.

Tiny Sark in the Channel Islands has been liberated, and it is said that even the German invaders recognised as its koenigin, or queen, the lady whose family have owned the island since the year 550. Her home, the Seigneurie, is the feudal manor house of olden days, and she is known as the Dame of Sark.

An island nearer our shores, Iona, with its sacred ancient story, is, with the islands of Mull and Islay, the property of the Duke of Argyll; and other Scottish islands are under private ownership.

Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, was for 40 years owned by a parson named Heaven, whose kingdom the island was declared to be, but the island has latterly more than once changed hands. So, too, has the Carnarvonshire island of Bardsey, traditional last home of Welsh bards and saints. A century ago a whimsical Lord Newborough, then its proprietor, created one of his fisher-farmer tenants King of Bardsey, endowing him with a huge embossed crown of brass, a silver casket brought from Italy, and a wooden figure, curiously wrought, which was to symbolise the army of Bardsey.

Whom of all our island-owners would one most envy? Surely, in peacetime, the famous Dorrien-Smith family, whose home, bowered in flowers, is the ancient Abbey of Tresco, on Tresco Island in the Scilly Isles.

Whatever the spread, the monarch of all I survey is the king of the fowl and the brute.

Make

HOVIS
the Bread

BEST BAKERS BAKE IT
Macclesfield

Fido Clears the Fog Away

MANY R A F bomber crews have good reason to be grateful to Fido.

Fido is the name for the new system which makes landings in fog a matter of safety. It was one of the war's secrets which have now been revealed. In the earlier days of the war fog was almost as great an enemy as flak to our aircraft, and so British scientists and engineers were consulted.

The resources of many big industrial concerns were used and experiments went on—in a London skating rink, a coke-burning works at Derby, and an unused reservoir at Staines, among other places—until was evolved an effective system of pipelines and burners which could be laid for a considerable distance along each side of an aerodrome runway. Burning petrol and generating heat sufficient to warm the air above the runway a clear track 1300 yards long was made through a very dense fog.

Defying the Weather

Later Fido was installed at 15 R A F stations, and our bombers were able to carry on with their operations no matter what the weather. Last December, when the Germans struck their last desperate blow on the Western Front, Fido's value was proved beyond all dispute.

Fido originally took its name from the initial letters of Fog Intensive Dispersal Operations, which the R A F later changed to Fog, Intensive Dispersal Of. The system has proved very successful in wartime, but it is very costly to operate, a normal installation burning 1500 gallons of petrol each minute. Nevertheless, it is said that London's great new civil airport at Heath Row is to have an improved version of Fido, so that the thickest winter fogs will not hold up international air traffic.

The next problem for our scientists and engineers will be to reduce the costs—or to find another, cheaper, system which is equally effective.

Beating the Magnetic Mine

THE German use of magnetic mines was one of the first as well as one of the greatest problems which our naval experts had to solve. Many counter-measures were tried, even the fitting of magnets to flat fish, but the menace was most successfully combated by the Double L, or Double Longitudinal Sweep.

This sweep consisted of two minesweepers each towing a long tail of cable electrified by current generated on board. Proceeding on parallel courses the sweepers

were thus able to create a magnetic field of some ten acres at a time, powerful enough to explode all the mines within it, and, continuing in this way, to make a safe channel for all ships.

It was a cold December day in 1939 when two tugs left Sheerness, towing their tails behind them, to make the first big test of the method. One of the tugs ended up marooned on a mud-bank, but the task of both had been successfully achieved. The magnetic mine was conquered.

ARITHMETIC WITHOUT TEARS

WHAT is claimed to be a more interesting and practical way of teaching arithmetic has been made possible by new arithmetic text-books now being prepared for use in all primary schools in New Zealand. While it is stated that ample provision is made for a thorough grounding in basic methods of calculation, these are often disguised in problems covering a wide variety of activities in which children engage outside the class-room.

All the problems in these new text-books are related to New

Zealand conditions. Many exercises deal with the handling of money and the purchase of groceries, meat, coal, and other commodities. The prices set out in the book are, as far as possible, the ruling retail prices.

Experience in the actual paying of money and receiving of change is provided for one class, Standard III, through class-room "shops," where dairy produce and groceries, either real or substitute, are bought and sold at current retail prices by the children among themselves.

BACK HOME IN NORWAY

THE King of Norway and his Government have returned to their own land in triumph after five years of exile in Britain. On this happy note ends one of the saddest chapters in the story of a brave people.

Norway's long ordeal began early in the morning of April 9, 1940, when German troops were landed in various ports, many of them disguised as merchant seamen, and proceeded to overrun the country.

Allied help was swiftly given, but, alas, it then proved unavailing, and for Norway began a brutal regime with the traitor Quisling and his puppet government taking orders from their Nazi masters.

But Germany had not conquered the spirit of a brave people. The fight against the aggressor was carried on, passively and actively throughout Norway. Despite all their suffering the Norwegians never gave up the struggle, never gave up hope. "The Norwegian nation considers liberty so valuable that it prefers to suffer war rather than bow to German tyranny," declared the true Government from its secret headquarters.

In June, 1940, King Haakon and his Government (led by the indomitable Prime Minister Mr Nygaardsvold) came to Britain to continue their part in the struggle.

"I would have preferred," said the King in a stirring broadcast to his people "to stay in the country to share these grim times with my people."

"We will watch over that considerable part of Norway which is still free—namely, our merchant fleet—and see to it that the Norwegian flag shall still be flying on every sea. It is a great comfort to me that I can in this way—even outside Norway—work for my people and my country. It is absolutely unthinkable for us that we should not be able one day to continue our lives in a Norway in which we can control our own fate; and we cannot believe that love of freedom and will to freedom can ever die in Norwegian hearts."

That valiant merchant navy, of which King Haakon so proudly spoke, indeed played a big part.

Over a thousand ships and 30,000 brave and experienced seamen came over to the Allied cause. They included that great tanker fleet, which was truly said to be to the Battle of the Atlantic what the Spitfires were to the Battle of Britain.

Norwegian patriots were slain in their thousands by the Germans. Thousands of others, like their Viking ancestors, made perilous journeys across the North Sea, to fill the sad gaps in that merchant navy, to fight with us at sea, on land, and in the air.

And now that Norway's long-hoped-for day of liberation has at last arrived all freedom-loving peoples can rejoice that King Haakon, with Mr Nygaardsvold and his government colleagues who remained so steadfast through all the grim war years, have at last been able to return to their people.

"In England," said Mr Nygaardsvold in a moving farewell speech, "we found friendship and hospitality that we shall never forget." England will not forget them, either, nor their loyalty to our cause throughout the long dark days.

New Use For Periscopes

PERISCOPES, usually associated with submarines, are to be fitted in surface ships now being prepared for service in the Pacific. They will be in boiler-holds and used to prevent vessels being spotted by Jap warships.

Funnel smoke is visible for great distances, and volumes of smoke may mean a convoy being located. Through the periscopes the stokers see the amount of smoke passing into the funnels for before entering the funnels it passes through a glass-topped box, clearly visible through the periscopes. The issuing of smoke from the smokestacks will thus be controlled by stokers down in the boiler-holds.

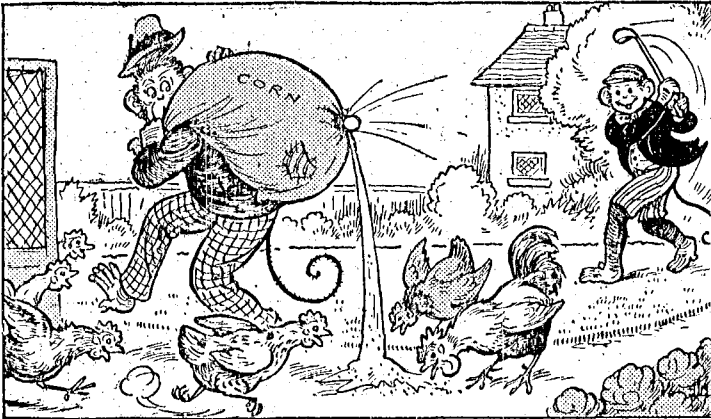
Joan is so
full of fun

Always getting up to something. So high spirited too. Taxes all your energy to keep pace with her. But in your heart you know her health is all that matters. Like all wise mothers you agree that when needed, a dose of 'California Syrup of Figs' will soon correct stomach upsets and regulate the system. It is the natural treatment for children—the laxative they like. 'California Syrup of Figs' keeps them well and happy.



**"California
Syrup of Figs"**

Jacko as a Golfer



JACKO has taken up golf. Practising one day in the garden, he was so intent on the rule, "keep your eye on the ball," that he did not see the arrival of the corn merchant with six months' rations for Mother Jacko's chickens. Jacko hit the ball beautifully, smack into the sack, making a hole from which the corn poured. The fowls clucked gleefully as they ran to the unexpected feast.

UNDERSTANDABLE

"I'm terribly worried," remarked Eve, "I wrote Bob in my last letter to forget that I had told him I didn't mean to reconsider my decision not to change my mind, and he seems to have misunderstood me."

Posers About Time

IF it takes an hour to chop a box of wood, how long does it take to sawdust?

If a century plant flower lives a day, how long does an olive?

If it takes fifteen minutes to fill a bath, how long does it take to Philadelphia?

If it takes three months to raise a house, how long does it take to make a kitchen sink?

Christening the Islands

SOME famous islands and how they got their names:

Mauritius, so called by the Dutch in 1598 in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau.

West Indies, named in 1492 by Columbus, who thought he had discovered the eastern part of India.

The Bermudas, called after the Spaniard Bermudez, who sighted them in 1527.

Philippine Islands, originally called Filipinas, after the son of the King of Spain, the country which undertook their conquest in 1565.

Tristan da Cunha, after the Portuguese admiral, Tristao da Cunha, who discovered it in 1506.

The BRAN TUB

No Accounting For Taste

I KNOW a queer creature named Jones Who goes about picking up stones. He says, "In my blood There's no passion for mud, But macadam I've got in my bones."

Other Worlds

IN the morning Mars and Venus are in the south-east. In the evening Saturn is in the west and Jupiter is in the south. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at 7.30 p.m. DBST on



Saturday, June 16.

Definitions

PERSEVERANCE—a strong will.

Obstinacy—a strong won't.

PENNY PUZZLE

PUT three pennies in a straight line on the table so that they touch. The coin on the right should be head up, and the two on the left tails up. The puzzle is to get the head coin between the other two without touching the coin on the extreme left or moving the centre coin.

To do this, put a finger firmly on the centre coin. Then move the head coin an inch to the right and flick it back against the coin you are holding tightly. The coin on the left will then spring away far enough to enable you to put the head between the two tails.

Children's Hour

Here are details of the BBC programmes for Wednesday, June 13, to Tuesday, June 19

WEDNESDAY, 5.20 Tanglemane, the Pit Pony—a play by Tudor Watkins, produced by Lorraine Jameson. 5.55 Prayers.

THURSDAY, 5.20 Pencil and Paper—more puzzles, questions, and catches, by P. Caton Baddeley; followed by the Chesterfield Junior Orchestra and Ralph Mace (piano). 5.50 Songs by Russian and Dutch children freed from the Belsen Concentration Camp, recorded by Patrick Gordon Walker.

FRIDAY, 5.20 The Fair County, a programme about Perthshire, by Isabel Adam and John Keir Cross.

SATURDAY, 5.20 Ulster Magazine. **SUNDAY, 5.20** The Selfish Wife of Putehecan, a Scottish story, by David S. MacArthur, told by James Crampsey; followed by a concert by the Kirkintilloch Junior Choir, conducted by the Revd John R. Macpherson; and Isabel Wyldie Hutchison describing the White Poppy she found on a lonely island in the Bering Sea. 5.55 Prayers.

MONDAY, 5.20 Tinker Talks (3), by Edward D. Dickinson, told by Ernest Jay; followed by songs by Rene Soames; and the Zoo Man.

TUESDAY, 5.20 Funfare on the Air, concocted by Muriel Levy, with Doris Gambell, Violet Carson, Wilfred Pickles, Muriel Levy, Nan, and Hugh Morton as Guest.

A FISHY ERRAND

SHE'S gone round to the fish-sauce shop—she knew it was my wish. For the fish-sauce shop's sure to sell sauce for my fish.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Squirrel's Drey. In the fork of a tall oak was a large globular structure of dead leaves. "Look! A squirrel's nest," said Don to Farmer Gray. "I wonder if there are any baby squirrels in it?"

"A drey is the correct term," commented the farmer, "and it is most improbable that it contains any small squirrels. The nest in which the young are born is always well concealed. Mrs Squirrel usually chooses an evergreen in which to build this nest, for the leaves on deciduous trees are not open at the time of building. Sometimes a hollow tree is used. The nest is well lined with moss."

Catch Question

WHAT is the difference between six dozen dozen and half a dozen dozen?

The Children's Newspaper, June 16, 1945

What the Trees Give Us

THE OAK is used in ships, for furniture, children's bricks, casks, fencing, walking-sticks, and panelling.

The wood is exceptionally durable under water and stands exposure to alternate heat and dampness better than other kinds.

Copsewood oak makes good firewood and charcoal, and the bark is used in tanning and for dyeing wool.

Acorns are excellent food for pigs.

The Order of the Bath

TEACHER: What is the ancient Order of the Bath?

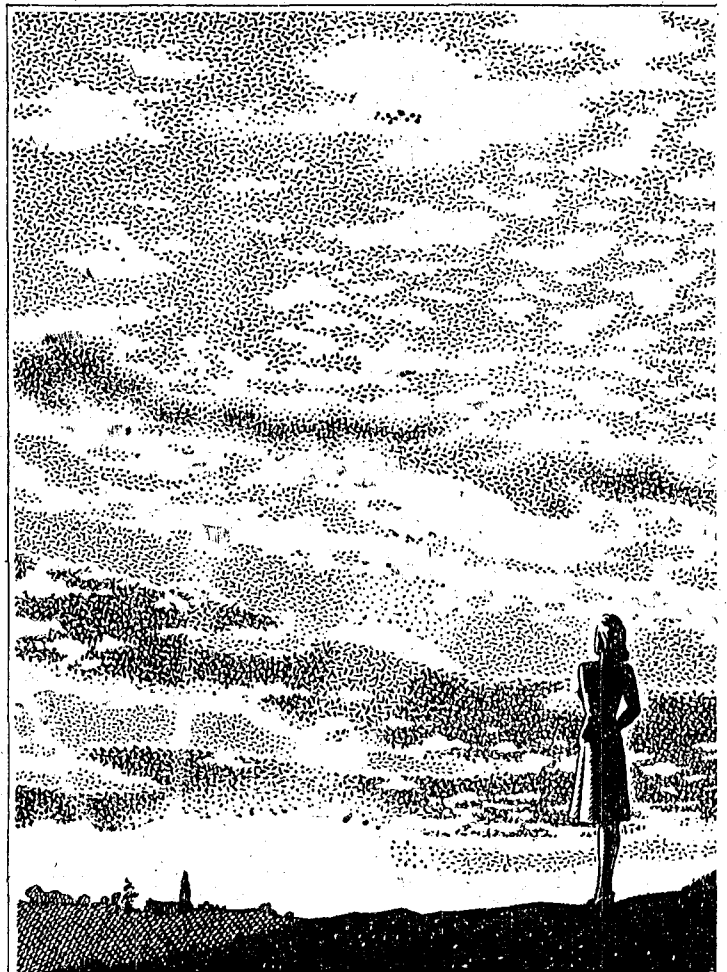
PUPIL: Baby first, then Mary, then Tommy, and last me."

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

A Potted Sentence
Nothing after all

What Am I?
A shadow

H	O	S	E	C	R	O	P
A	R	E	B	R	I	D	E
I	D	E	A	L	N	E	T
L	E	B	O	S	S	S	
R	E	L	A	T	E	D	
P	M	E	T	E	R	E	
O	R	B	E	N	D	O	
S	T	E	E	R	O	N	E
T	O	R	T	S	E	E	R



A GREAT DAY HAS DAWNED. With our hearts filled with thankfulness for victory, let us make this great resolve! Let us continue in our striving for a land free from anxiety and want—that the sacrifices of war may not have been in vain.

GIVE THANKS BY SAVING

Issued by the National Savings Committee

His teeth need YOUR care—

Mother, you can do something for your child for which he will thank you throughout his life. By taking proper care now you can ensure his having sound teeth when he grows up. Dentists advise the use of the one toothpaste containing 'Milk of Magnesia', which corrects acid-mouth—so often the cause of dental decay.

The toothpaste to ask for is Phillips' Dental Magnesia. Train your children to use it night and morning. They love its pleasant mild flavour. 1/1d. and 1/10 1d.



Phillips' Dental Magnesia

* 'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.